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VOL. II NO. 101

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1947.

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U.S. MEDIATION IN CHINA FAILS

PALESTINE LATEST

MAJOR COLLINS FREE

Jerusalem, Jan. 29.
Authoritative sources said today that Major H. A. I. Collins, who was kidnapped by Irgun Zvai Leumi underground agents on Sunday, had been released and was in the Hadassah hospital clinic here.

The Government announced that the High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham, had extended the deadline for the release of Major Collins before imposition of statutory martial law to give the Irgunists the benefit of darkness to release their prisoner.

Gen. Cunningham's ultimatum had been scheduled to expire at midnight HKT. The deadline of the new extension was not announced, although it was believed it would not extend beyond sunrise to-morrow.

It was believed all curfew restrictions had also been lifted to facilitate the Irgunists in releasing Collins.

According to Associated Press, police said Collins appeared almost an hour before midnight at the Hadassah Clinic of Zion Square in the centre of Jerusalem. Collins showed up a little more than six hours after the deadline fixed by the British authorities for his return.

An eyewitness said Collins staggered to the clinic in a "terrible condition". He was taken immediately to a government hospital. He was placed under heavy police guard. The police said Collins told them "I was badly treated and had to fight my way out".

GRUNER TO APPEAL

Jerusalem, Jan. 29.
General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner, General Sir Miles Dempsey, Commander-in-Chief of the British Middle East Land Forces, Sir Evelyn Barker, General Officer Commanding British troops in Palestine, Sir Henry Curzon, Palestine Government Chief Secretary, and other members of the Palestine Government Executive Council met in the King David Hotel to-night.

Dov Gruner, Jewish terrorist sentenced to death for taking part in an attack on a police station, to-night agreed to sign an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. It is authoritatively stated, Menachem Beigin, Commander-in-Chief of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, announced in a broadcast over the terrorists' radio to-night: "If Dov Gruner is executed, the British shall pay for it sevenfold."

"We will be merciless in retaliation for such premeditated murder," he added. Then directing himself to the British threat that statutory martial law would be imposed in Palestine if further terrorism continued, he declared: "We do not fear your threats."

Comparing terrorist casualties with British losses in Palestine last year, Beigin announced that more than 100 "soldiers of the Irgun, Stern Gang and Leumi" had fallen in the "battlefield" during the same period.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Air Disasters In Perspective

THE series of air disasters which has afflicted many parts of the world during recent weeks has made sickening reading. It was as though some malign influence had decided, once and for all, to try and convince people that death and misfortune awaits those who take to the skies. But one must keep a sense of perspective. Important concerns like B.O.A.C., K.L.M., C.N.A.C., Pan-American and T.O.A., have flown literally millions of miles without a single accident. A crop of flying accidents over pre-war figures is, therefore, inevitable.

One disconcerting aspect of air crashes is that so seldom can the direct cause be discovered. One moment a plane is in radio communication with the ground; the next, scattered debris or a burst of shell. Safety devices there are, in number, and constantly now are discovered or invented. But in the final analysis, it is the human element or some unforeseen mechanical defect that sets them at naught from time to time.

In Europe, leading airways companies have reacted to the recent disasters by reducing their capacity loadings. This is a sensible precaution. But it will not, of course, stop plane crashes any more than trains reducing speed will prevent railway accidents. Within the limits of human ingenuity and mechanical appliances, air travel will continue to become increasingly safer. The margin for error is continually being broadened and the element of risk reduced, despite the painful facts and figures of past weeks.

Lost His Wig, But Feels None The Worse For The Adventure

Jerusalem, Jan. 29.
Judge Ralph Windham, 42 year old President of the District Court in Tel Aviv, who was set free last night after 21 hours of captivity at the hands of Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorists, was still wearing his black court robe when the Palestine police flying-squad car picked him up in a textile factory, five miles north-west of Tel Aviv. But he had lost his wig.

At 8 o'clock last night, Judge Windham knocked at the door of the Yerusalmi Textile Factory. Judge Windham said: "I am Judge Windham. The night watchman said: 'Would you like a cup of tea?' Judge Windham said: 'I should love one'."

After taking tea, Judge Windham telephoned the police. He had walked for three quarters of an hour across muddy fields to the factory. He was blindfolded when kidnapped, he told reporters at Tel Aviv last night. The kidnappers kept his wig as a souvenir. "I take the hours of captivity as an adventure," Judge Windham said. He said that he had been well treated and felt none the worse for his adventure. The Judge is to-day residing at his home in Sarona, the Jewish suburb on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. The guards at his house have been doubled.—Reuter.

Atomic Energy For British Power Plants, Report

London, Jan. 29.
British atomic experts said to-day that "in theory" all Britain's municipal and industrial electricity could be supplied by atomic energy within a predictable time, but official sources would not comment on a newspaper story that the Atomic Energy Committee planned the immediate construction of a nuclear power plant.

The Daily Express in a story signed by its science writer, Chapman Pincher, said the committee had recommended the construction, within three years, of a plant to generate one-quarter of Britain's electricity. The plant, saving 5,000,000 tons of coal annually, would turn out 1,000,000 kilowatts, using three tons of uranium yearly, Pincher said. Britain's first two atomic piles, being built at Harwell, Berkshire, and a smaller one expected to begin working before March. For fuel she has imported about 1,000 tons of uranium from the Belgian Congo and some thorium is reported en route from India.

One of England's foremost nuclear scientists, Professor Rudolf E. Peierls, executive vice president of the Atomic Scientists' Association, said it was premature to say plans were drawn up for a power plant. "A great number of technical matters have to be decided yet," he said. "These can hardly be determined until the piles are working."

Peierls, who is physics professor at the Birmingham University, said that a time limit could be set for working out the difficulties but he doubted that the council headed by Lord Portal or the Ministry of Supply had done so.

The Daily Express story said two possible sites were being considered for the plant—one in North Yorkshire and the other in the Scottish highlands. It said that medical advisers decided on a 20-mile wide safety belt around either of the site which would have to be evacuated of all inhabitants because of the danger from radio-active atomic dust or from an explosion.

DANGEROUS DUST
"There should be no more danger to such a plant than to any ordinary boiler plant," Peierls said. "Atomic dust is a dangerous problem but one which would be solved before the plant was built."

"The Ministry of Supply and all nuclear scientists are working as

SECRET MUST BE GUARDED

Lake Success, Jan. 30.
The United States served official notice to a United Nations Commission studying world peace that information that atomic energy secrets must be carefully guarded until adequate United Nations controls are established.

The United States, with its delegate Mrs. Roosevelt presenting proposals, otherworldly, the lead in the United States Commission on human rights in attacking all barriers to the free flow of information throughout the world.

The commission by a vote of 10 to nothing, with eight members either present or abstaining, approved the formation of a sub-commission on freedom of information and the press. Then by a vote of nine to two, with Russia and Australia against, it gave to a temporary drafting commission the task of defining the duties and makeup of the information body.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

Betting Duty Increase

A bill is to be introduced to the Legislative Council this afternoon to amend the Betting Duty Ordinance raising the betting duty from the present 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

The increase is in line with a recommendation made by the Taxation Committee appointed in September of last year.

CONSTABLE TRIES TO STEAL COINS

PC Lionel Lopes, 19, a member of the Emergency Unit, pleaded guilty when charged this morning before Mr. D'Almeida at Central Court with finding and keeping for his own use two gold coins which were part of the personal cargo of a crashed Philippine Airlines plane.

ASP Wright-Noth, prosecuting, said that Lopes was a member of the police party sent, to the scene of the crash on January 20. At the end of the day, a routine search of all personal effects was carried out and the two gold coins were found rolled up in Lopes' trousers. Lopes was fined \$250, or two months.

Marines To Leave

Nanking, Jan. 30.
United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart on Wednesday notified Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist leader, Wang Ping-nan, that American mediation had ended in failure and that the elaborate machinery which General George Marshall had established for bringing peace to China would be withdrawn as quickly as possible.

The ending of the mediation means the withdrawal of more than 1,000 American officers and men from the executive headquarters at Peiping, as well as an estimated 8,000 Marines remaining in North China or serving guard duties at installations connected with the headquarters.

The Communists declined to express their reaction pending word from Yenan. The government press reaction was contained in a statement by the Ministry of Information and approved by Chiang Kai-shek. It said that the Communists' refusal to reopen negotiations left the government no course but to continue the policy of "political demarcation" with the assistance of the minority parties.—Associated Press.

SIGNAL FOR ALL-OUT WAR?

Washington, Jan. 30.
The United States abruptly ended a year's effort to mediate between China's warring factions and announced to-day that most of the remaining United States Marines and army forces there would be pulled out shortly.

Secretary of State Marshall's action was announced simultaneously here and in Nanking. It put squarely up to the Chinese themselves the task of working out their salvation and raised a big question mark over future United States policy toward China.

Both among diplomats here and in Nanking it was viewed as a likely signal for a full-scale civil war, long brewing between Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government, and the Chinese Communists.

Nevertheless, some here remained that the move would spur the Nationalists into giving their government a broad base of "liberal" elements as urged by Marshall on his return this month to become secretary of state.

The assumption of leadership by the Nationalists in the government, Marshall said then, would be "the salvation of the situation."

The withdrawal of American forces from China has been urged by Russia and ignited by Chinese students but there was no hint of any diplomatic move that the American action was aimed at placating either.

With the departure of the 9,000 Army men and Marines only a relative handful of American armed forces will remain in China. These include fewer than 750 officers and men with the military mission at Nanking and a small group of Marines attached to the United States Seventh Fleet who had been training Chinese sailors at Tsing-tao.

LOAN UNCERTAINTY

The United States action left uncertain the fate of a \$500,000,000 loan to the Nanking government which the Export and Import Bank at Marshall's request had earmarked last year.

President Harry S. Truman, in restating last month the United States policy toward China made it clear that before the loan was granted China must put her house in order. Nanking has until June 30 to submit for approval a specific list of projects for which the money would be spent.

Immediate reaction here was largely favourable. Congressmen were inclined to back Marshall's judgment. Representative Bloom, Democrat, of New York, ranking minority member of the house foreign affairs committee, said: "no one knows better than Marshall what to do in China."

"If he says withdraw our mediation efforts then that is 100 per cent right with me."

Bloom said he did not consider the withdrawal of the American forces from China as "leaving that country to Russia" but declined to comment further.

Chairman Arthur Vandenberg of the senate foreign relations committee reserved comment, saying he felt he wanted "to know more about it through official channels."—Associated Press.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR

Shanghai, Jan. 30.
China's sixth airliner tragedy in five weeks killed 25 of 26 persons aboard—11 of them foreign missionary families.

In six crashes, 140 persons have been killed, 19 are missing and 21 injured. Officials of the Central News Agency quoted Chinese civil authorities as reporting that only one person—a seriously injured foreigner—survived the explosion of the Chinese National aviation corporation transport, 100 miles west of Hankow on Tuesday.

The survivor is unidentified.—Associated Press.

Possible Causes Of Two Dakota Crashes

Copenhagen, Jan. 30.
A locked rudder was advanced as a possible cause to-day for the tragic crash of a Dakota plane here this week which claimed the lives of Grace Moore, American film and opera star and Prince Gustav of Denmark's royal house.

An investigation committee heard a witness testify that he had seen the lock on the rudder. His name was not disclosed but the Chief Control Adviser, M. P. Eklund, said "as far as we can judge, the witness actually saw what he reports to have seen."

The lock may have fallen from the plane in flight as the wind was high, another witness testified, adding that the pressure may have prevented the pilot from noticing the anything was wrong. Or he may have believed that wind pressure prevented natural movements of the steering controls.

FILM COMPANIES' BAN
Meanwhile Danish film companies have decided to include a clause in future contracts prohibiting players from travelling by plane during the shooting of a picture.

AUSTRIAN TREATY

FAILURE TO AGREE

London, Jan. 29.
The Foreign Ministers' deputies to-day, in a three-hour meeting, failed to agree on any one article of the Austrian treaty.

The Soviet deputy, Mr. Fedotov, suggested a possible structural fault, testifying that the port wing dipped sharply as the plane became airborne and failed to respond to Spencer's efforts to pull it back.—Associated Press.

Mr. Gusev suggested that the American wording would allow the interpretation that a threat to Austrian independence might come from any quarter other than Germany. Both Britain and France advocated provisions in the treaty forbidding an Anschluss between Germany and Austria and binding Austria not to undertake such a union.

The French deputy, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, argued that nothing in the United Nations Charter prevented voluntary renunciation of independence.—United Press.

Partition Plan, The Obstacle

London, Jan. 29.
The Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El Husseini, told the London Daily Mail special correspondent in Cairo last night that so long as partition is on the agenda the London conference on Palestine will be a failure, the Daily Mail reported to-day.

"All Arab countries are absolutely determined to refuse partition and nothing to prevent it," the Mufti was reported to have said. "I believe that there is not a single Arab who would commit such a national crime as to support any suggested partition plan. They would die rather than submit to such a disaster."

The correspondent added that the Mufti was critical of the "disparity" between the British measures against Arab revolutionaries in 1936-39 and those taken to-day against the Jews. "The Government resorts to none of the severe measures that were applied to the Arabs," the Mufti said.—Reuter.

BURMA CONSTITUTION BY OCTOBER

Political Leader's Prediction

London, Jan. 30.
U. Aung San, Burmese Nationalist Leader, predicted on Wednesday that his country would have its constitution by October.

"Independence seems to lie in our hands," he said. Aung San, 32-year-old chief negotiator with Britain for Burma's freedom, told a press conference that his delegation which arrived in London on Jan. 9, would leave by air on Thursday for Rangoon to begin the gigantic task of building a new sovereign nation.

Commenting on the agreement announced to Parliament on Tuesday by the British Prime Minister, under which Burma will have an interim government like that of India and will elect a constituent assembly in April, Aung San said: "I shall say to the people of Burma: Now we've got an acceptable settlement, which we shall recommend for acceptance. However, independence is not yet there; what we've got is a basis on which we can proceed to independence in a smooth and peaceful way."

"We might be proved wrong by events," he added. The constituent assembly should be sitting by May and should draft a new basic law for the country "within six months," Aung San said. The plan left the decision on whether Burma is to remain in the British commonwealth of nations up to the Burmese.

"And frankly," the Nationalist leader said, "that decision will depend on how the present agreement is implemented in practice." "At present," he added, "the people cannot be said to have shed all their doubts and misgivings." On other points, the head of the powerful anti-fascist People's League and former guerrilla fighter said: "ASPIRATIONS"

Burma wants all her 15,000,000 population within the new country and her leadership is willing to grant autonomy "more than local" to the 5,000,000 members of frontier hill tribes, whose case was considered but not settled at the conferences in London.

Burma hopes to take her place as a nation as soon as possible, joining the United Nations, and plans to seek reparations from Japan. Faced with a tremendous task of reconstruction, the country will welcome foreign capital, "provided its owners subject themselves to Burmese law," and will welcome experts and technicians "from all countries."

He said that the United States, China and Thailand (Siam) would be the first countries with which diplomatic relations would be sought, in addition to Britain and India.

Smiling, laughing aloud at some of the questions and his own responses, Aung San emphasized throughout the conference an attitude that Burma means to stand on her own feet, friendly to Britain, whose first acquisitions of her territory began in 1820, but independent.

"I want to emphasize," he said at one point, "that the fact the British have agreed to present us for membership to the United Nations does not mean that when we get in, we will be a part of the United Kingdom delegation."

NOT RESIGNING NOW

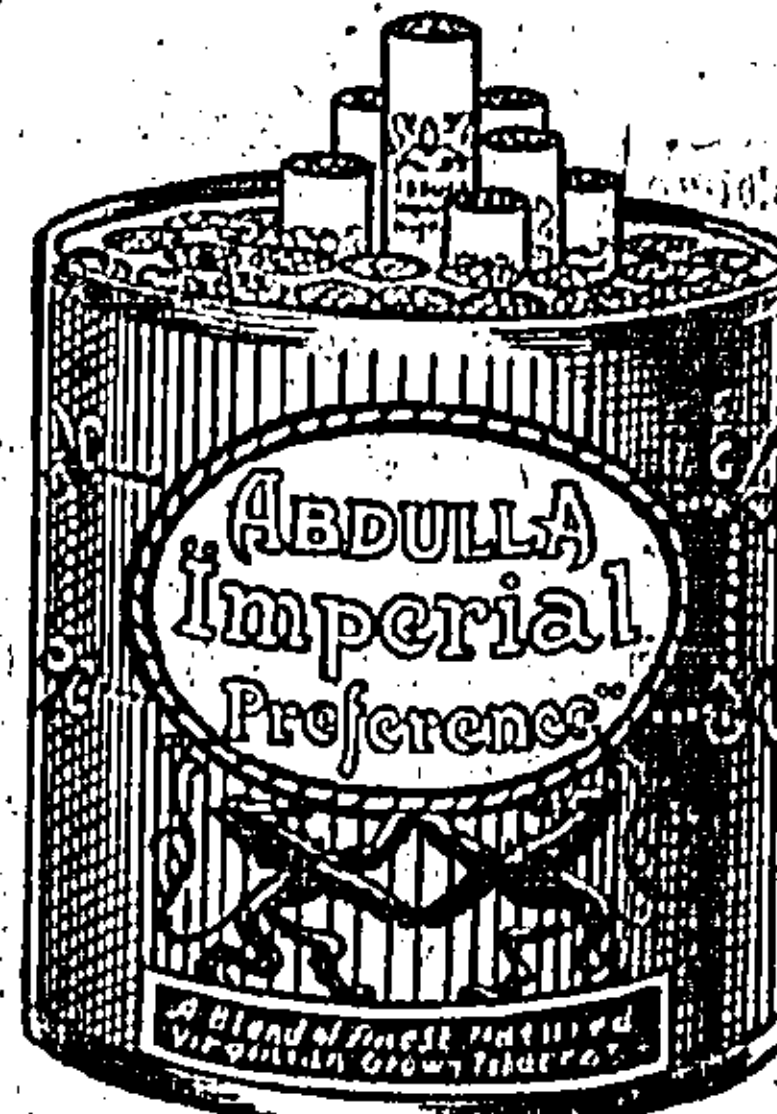
Aung San said that the question of resignations of himself and other members from the governor's executive council, threatened before they left if the British did not offer independence before the end of the year, "does not arise now" in view of the agreement.

(Continued on Page 4)

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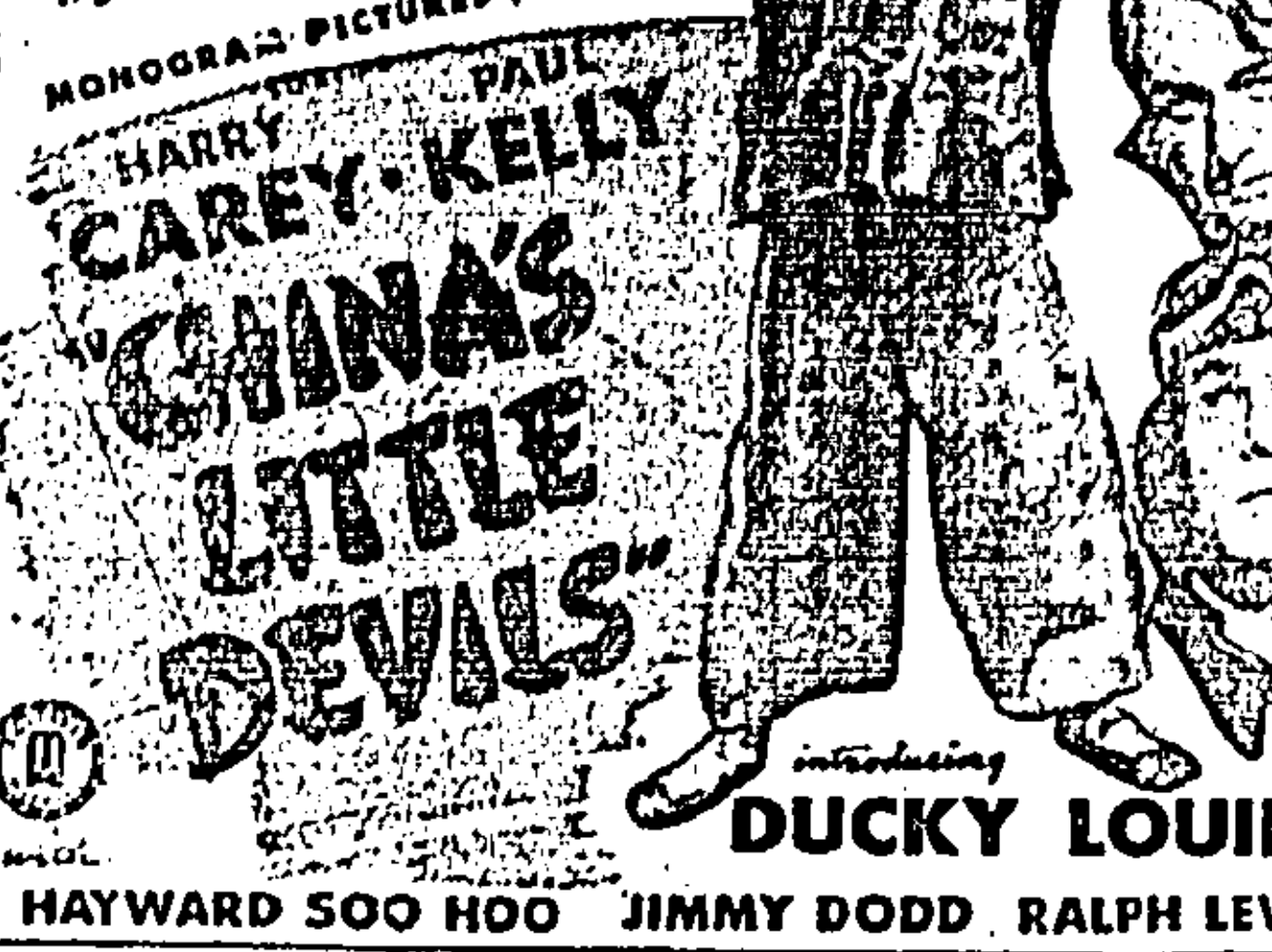
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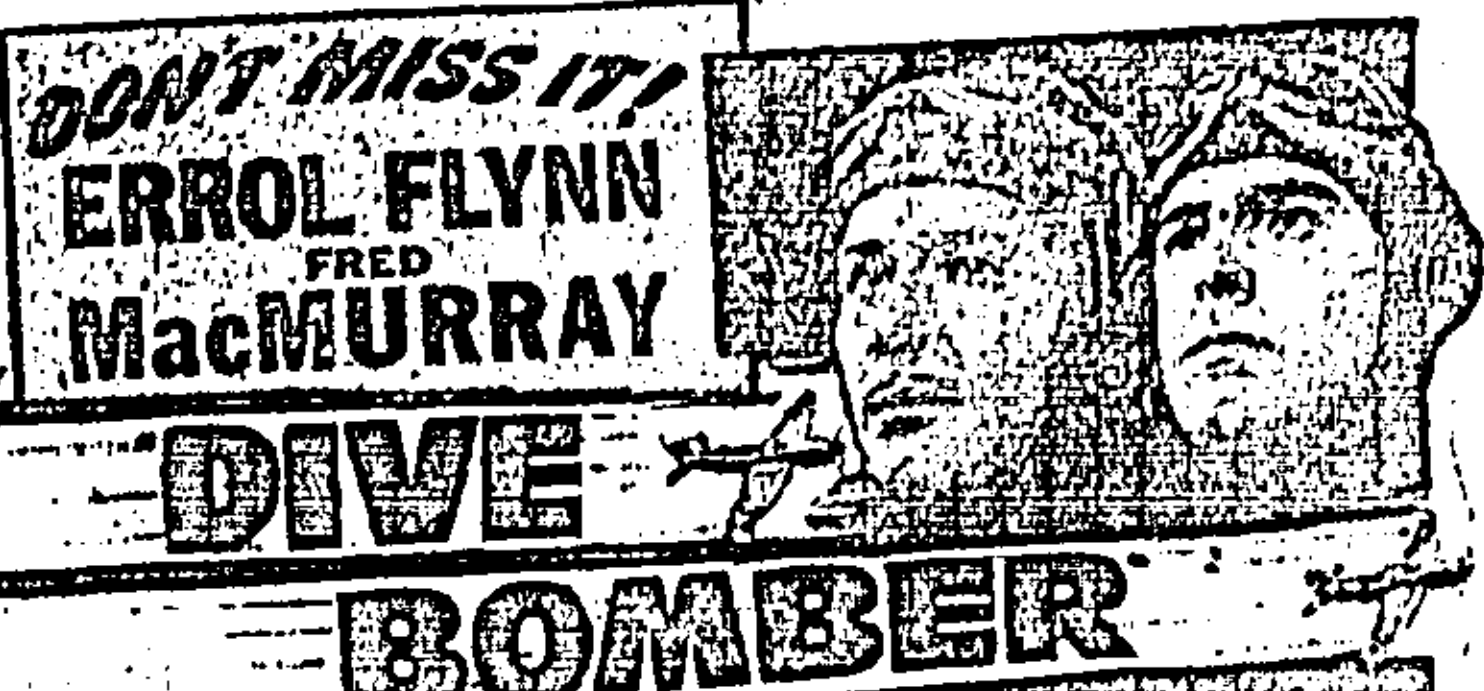


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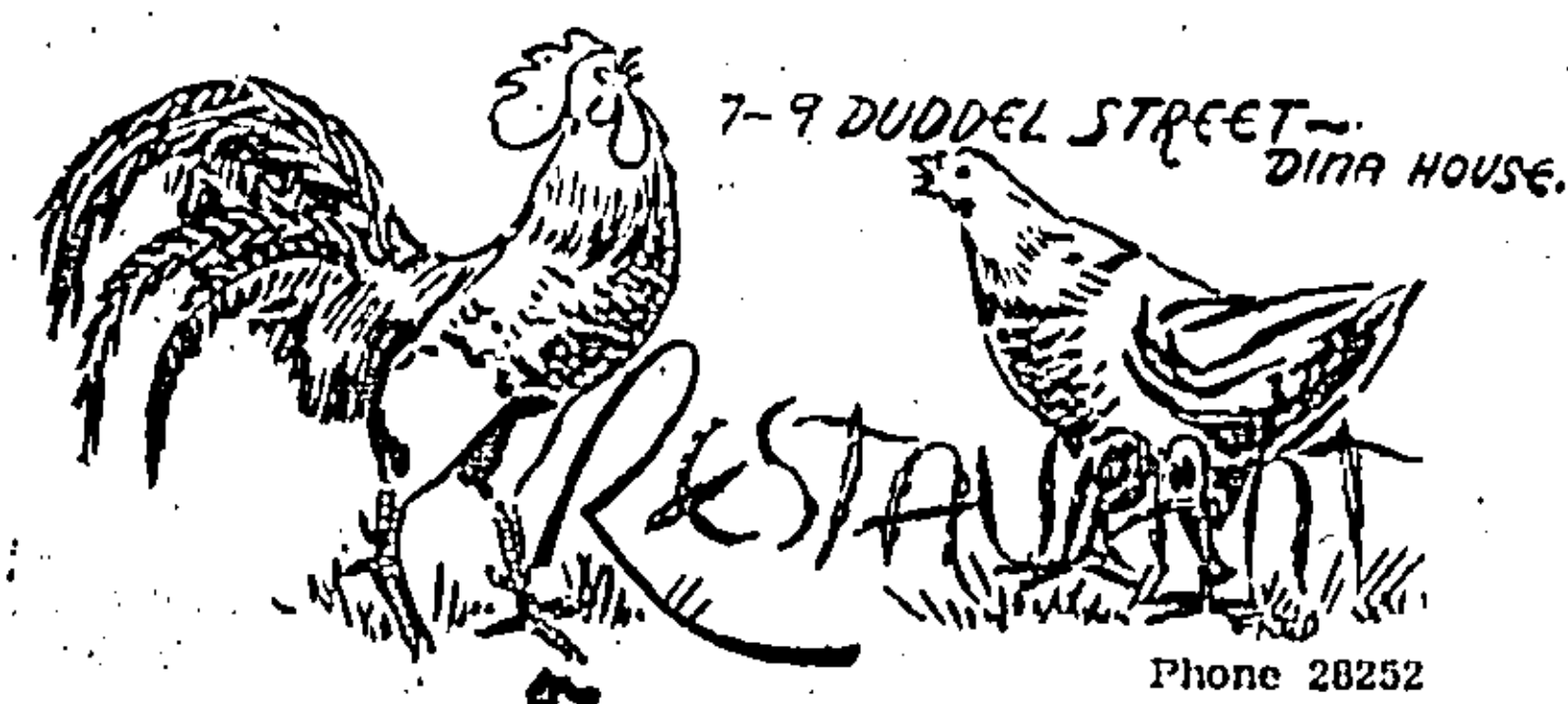
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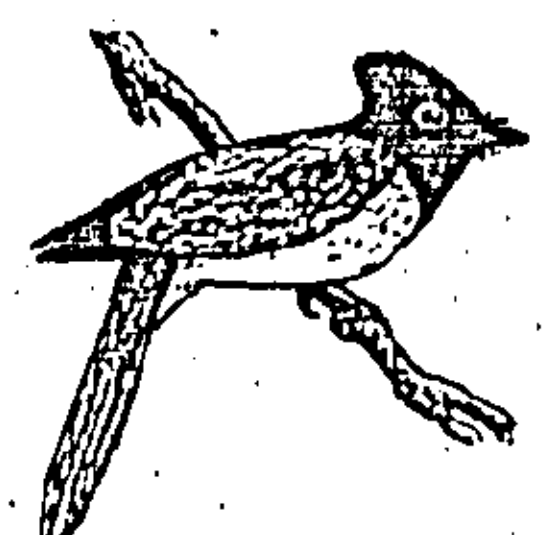
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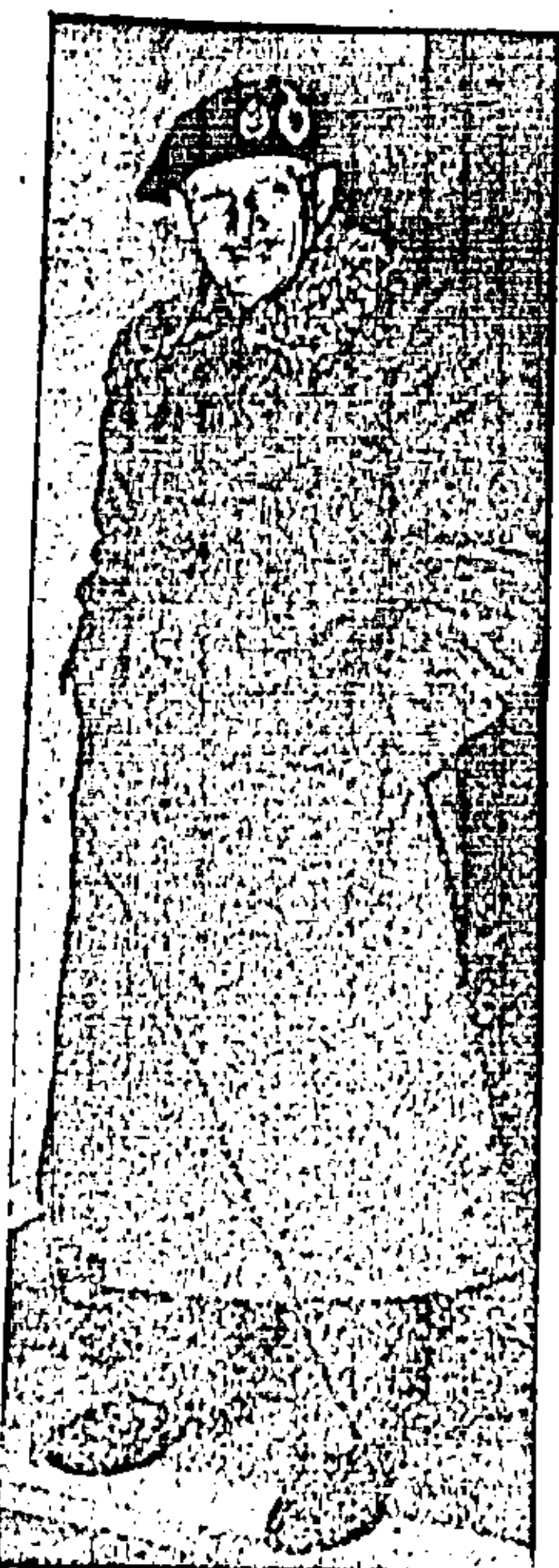
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Soviet Army gives Monty a squirrel-lined coat

By a Special Correspondent in Moscow



In London—Montgomery wearing his Russian gift-coat.

ONE thing Field-Marshal Montgomery certainly learned in Moscow during his crammed five-day schedule was how to raise his glass in toasts. He has been the honored guest before in many places, but this is the toasting highspot of the world, and every meal for Monty turned into a banquet with all the trimmings to do him the utmost honour.

The fact that Monty is a teetotaler was known to his hosts and nobody took it amiss that he raised his glass and quickly brushed his lips but downed nothing—a form of behaviour that his genial host-loving Soviet hosts might otherwise have countered with back-slappings, persuasions and other hearty incentives to "Come on take drink with us."

Monty loved every moment of it and never ceased to remark on the warm friendship shown everywhere. That he accomplished what he set out to do—increase and improve friendly relations between the two armies and two nations—is evident from the cordiality displayed throughout the visit culminating in the grand feast in the Kremlin.

WORE HIS COAT

Showed it at banquet

THERE probably never has been a scene of such festive informality at an official Kremlin banquet as that night when Monty, telling his assembled guests they ought to see the magnificent gift the Soviet Army made him, asked for his new squirrel-lined marshal's greatcoat to be brought in, and, putting it on, with the left grey Persian lamb hat carrying a red cloth crown decorated by two strips of marshal's gold braid, smilingly swished about, showing it off like a mannequin demonstrating the latest in evening gowns.

Stalin fell in quickly with Monty's idea of having pictures taken. At his direction photographers entered and snapped Monty with Molotov, Vyshinsky and Vassilievsky and with Stalin himself.

The squirrel-lined greatcoat which Vassilievsky presented as a gift from the Soviet Army will make every woman envious.

The foot-high lamb hat is also something a millinery-conscious woman would probably refer to as "quite a creation."

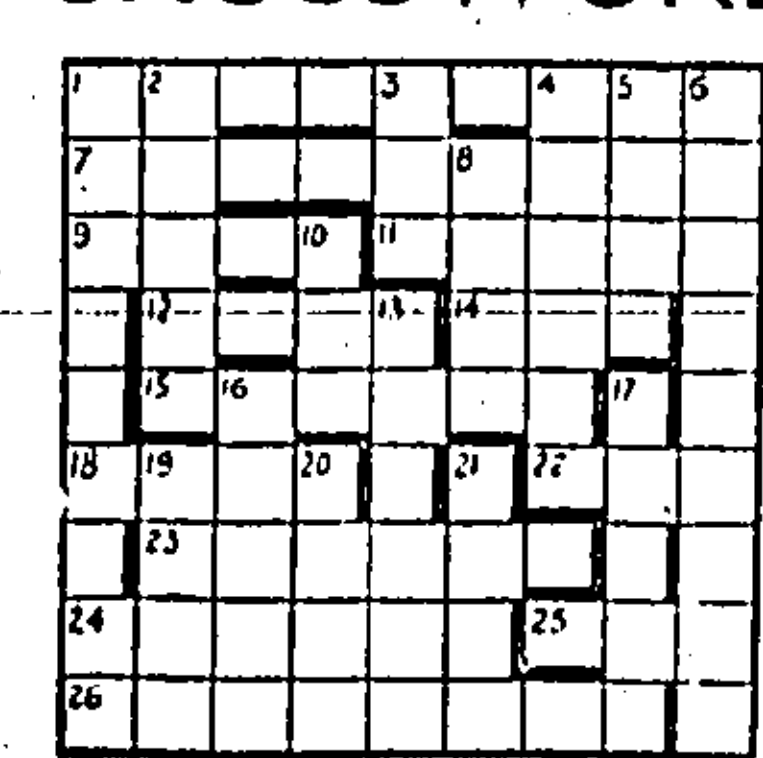
PRIVATE CHAT

'Great talk with Stalin'

THE dinner in the Kremlin went off in a blaze of camaraderie which had been building up over the week with the Soviet marshals and had evidently burned brightly during Monty's private chat with Stalin in the afternoon, from which Monty returned saying: "I've just had a great talk with the Generalissimo."

Vassilievsky, who had been reported indisposed for two days, took his place at the banquet looking a little pale and peaked, as though he defied his sickness in order to be present at the Monty dinner.

CROSSWORD



- Across
- It makes ten pence, and much stronger evidently. (9)
 - The purpose of putting the tar up. (9)
 - Prominent feature of many a water front. (4)
 - Turns for the baker's variety act. (6)
 - Hide-out. (4)
 - Extract from the gold mine. (3)
 - Seems the lady hesitates to claim the fur. (6)
 - Jealous. (4)
 - Sort of can that is often soldered. (6)
 - It's the way I smile that makes it. (6)
 - Proceeded by the Commander of the Sappers it would manufacture. (13)
 - Where you may find a lot of slyer. (10)
- Down
- Put up again! (9)
 - He's not at home. (5)
 - 10 in. (3)
 - He'll a little water. (9)
 - Common in this climate. (6)
 - Safely. (9)
 - Not far. (11)
 - On the very edge. (13)
 - 10 in. (3)
 - 20 Join up! (4) 21. Gutter cover. (4)
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According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The West player in to-day's deal will probably think twice, the next time, about doubling a slam bid by an expert opponent!

North, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

| NORTH | | EAST | |
|-------|-----------|------|----------|
| ♠ | A Q 9 6 4 | ♠ | 10 7 5 3 |
| ♥ | 10 7 5 3 | ♥ | A Q 8 4 |
| ♦ | A Q 9 6 4 | ♦ | 10 7 5 3 |
| ♣ | 10 7 5 3 | ♣ | A Q 8 4 |

South's seven-diamond bid was a shade aggressive—a small slam would have been sufficient, considering his four-card suits and lack of fit with partner's hearts—and his run-out to seven no trump, for all its beautiful result, certainly

had its dangerous side. North's redouble of the final contract was also extremely risky, considering his void in spades. However, this criticism is academic in view of what happened.

West made the "safe" opening of the spade queen. Dummy discarded a heart and declarer won. Declarer now tried out the diamond situation and was not surprised when East failed on the second round.

Four rounds of clubs were now played, ending in the closed hand, and on the last round West found himself in very deep water. He had already let go one spade and one heart. Now, forced to retain a stopper for his diamond jack, he had to choose between a spade discard from the K-J-10 and a heart discard from the K-J-10. He decided to let go the spade ten. Declarer thereupon cashed the king and nine of spades, and on the latter card, West was again squeezed. This time he let go the heart ten. Now declarer led his singleton heart toward dummy and finessed the queen. The heart ace dropped the king and the heart nine became perfectly good.

If West had properly held his place and meekly passed to the seven-diamond contract, he would have received at least 100 points instead of paying out 2,030 points.

NANCY But Just Give 'Em Time



The presence of Marshal Solovayev, Military Governor of the Russian zone in Germany, may be explained as simply coincidental—a visit to report to Stalin and Molotov as they prepare their briefs for the March conference.

However, the possibility is not overlooked that at their several meetings at the Bolshoi or at lunch they may have explored aspects of policy and disarming Germany, which is one of the big problems facing the coming conference and one which is currently agitating the Soviet Press.

SILENCE

And many smiles

SIMILARLY, while diplomatic and political matters having a military facet may have been taken up with Stalin—and there is some indication to link up the humdrum trip of the British Minister Roberts with this possibility—Monty maintains the most discreet silence.

Whichever Monty discussed in his 72-minute private parley with Stalin he is keeping to himself.

And British diplomats were also wreathed in enigmatic smiles, but not talking.

Field-Marshal Montgomery wore his gift-coat, and the red-crowned lamb's-wool hat when he drove out to Moscow's cold, windswept airport for the flight home to England.

In his luggage was another gift from his Russian hosts—a pair of "Valenki," felt boots which protect the feet best against cold.

STRANGE CASES

Vodka or—champagne?

MONTY personally superintended the loading into his four-engined York plane of two strange-looking boxes. Initiated onlookers whispered something about a case of champagne and one of vodka.

Half a dozen Russian marshals clustered round their guest for a final handshake. Among them was Vassilievsky, who braved the sub-zero weather in spite of his recent bout of flu.

As Monty moved round the group, Vassilievsky pulled out a copy of that morning's Pravda and gave it to him, pointing out the picture of Monty and Stalin seated together on a settee, which occupied a quarter-page.

Monty shook hands with Vassilievsky once more, and said to an interpreter: "Thank you very much, and I am now old friend to you."

To Marshal of the Armoured Forces Rybalko, Monty said: "You are my old friend, too."

A band played the British and Russian National Anthems. The marshals saluted. Monty, smiling, climbed into his plane.

OUR VERY WICKED NEWSPAPERS

Extracts from a speech by Sir Alan P. Herbert, MP, at the Jubilee dinner of 'Country Life'

IT is a little surprising—I must say—to find anyone congratulating himself on having been publicly alive and active during the last 50 years.

Do they not realise that more than half those years were the celebrated years of Tory misrule, the rest of them years of Liberal misrule; years in which we only won three wars in which we only defeated tyranny on the Continent twice?

Years (how different from to-day) when everything went wrong, when there was not enough to eat, too few houses, too little coal, years of inefficiency in transport and production, years of frustration, inertia and the wireless, the electric train, the motor-car, the talking film—a few trifles like insulin and penicillin not to mention the speed records by land, on sea and air.

SLAP IN FACE!

Years, in short, in which the whole fabric of Britain was slowly propelled by the wicked Tories into an abyss from which his Majesty's Ministers, thank God, are rapidly, quietly and modestly about to extricate us.

And now we are to have a Royal Commission into the Press. "Distortion of the news" is the main defect and indictment, we gather. No two citizens have ever given a similar account of a motor accident they saw. But all statements of fact in all the newspapers should be as true as the word of God, and consistency, coherence and self-agreement as the numerous pronouncements of the Minister of Fuel.

Prediction and results should have the same precise mathematical relation as they do in the world of housing.

All comment should be as fair and balanced as that of my friend Mr. Low, of the Tribune and the Yellow Books.

A British jury—which is always right (except in political libel actions)—may disagree, but the newspapers must always say the same. For 2,000 years we have been studying the factual discrepancies of the Four Evangelists—who could not be accused of Tory prejudices. But the British newspapers must all say the same.

Well, how is Country Life going to come out of this inquiry? I wonder what snoopers are preparing for the commission in that office now.

Are we sure that there have been no tendentious articles on the willow-warbler, that all those pictures of fat and pompous cows have no subtle political significance—that "A Countryman's Notes" are wholly without class bias—and that the pictures of beautiful old country homes are not a deliberate reflection on the building efforts of to-day?

TWO DIRECTIONS

And, of course, there is another charge. The direction, or instruction, of innocent, high-minded editors and writers by their brutal proprietors.

I must say that the picture of proprietors providing their writers with a continual stream of new ideas is delightful and surprising.

In my humble experience it has been quite the other way. But one never knows.

I know one principal villain of this ill-connected melodrama who will confess that he gives two stern commands to all his papers:

One: There shall be no dirt, and Two: There shall be no intrusion on private grief.

What a shocking example of interference with the truth!

The dailies drop continual refreshing but indiscriminate rain: but the weeklies are the great filters of nonsense and reservoirs of wisdom.

There are two classes of weeklies. There are the Genial Weeklies, and the Bilibious Weeklies. As to "distortion of news" or "misrepresentation," I should be delighted to cross-examine some of the Bilibious Weeklies.

THEY DO US CREDIT

But, take them all in all they do the country credit.

Indeed, on the whole, that goes for them all—daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly.

I should have thought that—even in these days, when so many people are eager to try "telling fish" about the enterprises which have made the country great, the Press would have been almost the last institution into which anyone should have thought fit to begin a pompous inquisition.

I resent the suggestion that the Press—whether it be proprietors or writers—are engaged in deliberately "distorting" news—or, in other words, of telling lies.

Ours is not a safe or easy job. It is not a job in which careful attention to routine or punctual attendance at an office can command success.

We are all one-man businesses. Every day there must be a new idea. But it will be nice indeed, when we are nationalised, and are provided with ideas by some clever Government Department—especially, of course, if every paper gets the same idea,

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Teenagers, plan your personal programmes with care!

TEEN TOPICS!

The number of letters I receive from my Teen Age readers shows how interested they are in Good Grooming and Good Looks.

Their attitude on makeup varies; each one seems to take a different stand. But let's put it on the table and discuss it.

The Teener does need a foundation and it must be suited to her youthful skin. I think that for that school girl glow, a recent type of makeup is just fine. Just take a second or two to blend and smooth the cream over the face and throat, then dust on your face powder and you have the start and the finish of that Smooth Look! Hypo-allergenic (safe for your skin types) is any idea of face preparations and cosmetics for the young skins. And the foundation face powder should be chosen in face flattering shades. If you Teeners plan your makeup, your body cleanliness, your hair and health programmes as carefully as possible, you will be so attractive that you never will feel shy, awkward and out of things.

The rolled-up jeans and the "sippy joe" look is fast fading out of sight while the Keener Teener

and femininity is fast chalking up a record. Your boy friends will catch on and they will begin to dress up to you and your newfound prettiness! And if you are as smart as I think you are you will not "date" boys who look sloppy and ill-groomed.

You can set a high standard and it's the women who get what they want. So WANT to look Pretty and you'll look Pretty! And "Pretty is as pretty does"—sure that's an old adage but it's still true!



FASHION NOTE from Marlene Dietrich photographed on board the Queen Elizabeth. She was wearing a peak-cap with nutria top to match her fur coat. Point to watch: the buttons were initialed "M".



IT LOOKED as if Marlene were launching a new hat fashion until the photograph of another water-traveller fell out of our 1930 file—it is the picture of a Thames barge woman who had had the same idea, but a cheaper model.

Minute Makeups by GABRIELLE



Keep your chin line up! When sewing, reading, knitting, brace up that sagging chin line. Strap the chin with a bandage tied in a perky bow atop your head. This acts as a muscle brace and aids in firming your chin line. It makes you hold up your head!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"This article says women are going to be weak and feminine again—I wish I could remember how I used to be!"

China Cotton Trade Declared Hit By Government Monopoly

By ANTHONY ULLSTEIN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Competent observers look upon China's unpromising cotton picture as typifying the state of a basic Chinese industry dominated by a government monopoly.

Suppressed by economic evils arising from the civil war, and impeded by growing bureaucratic control, cotton crops and manufacture are far behind the levels of 1936, when the industry was one of the brightest spots in China's economy.

And prospects for a healthy revival, observers agree, are dim. In 1936 China was practically self-sufficient in cotton production. Raw cotton imports had been cut down from 2,800,000 quintals (in 1931) to 400,000 quintals (a quintal being 220 pounds). And these remaining imports were confined to "specialties" for improving the native crop by cross-graining and for meeting the higher-quality demand in the coastal cities.

8 Yds. Per Capita

Even in 1939, after the Sino-Japanese hostilities had forced the closure of many mills, production in the interior was sufficient for eight yards of cloth per capita per year. In India during the war the figure was only five or six yards.

At this juncture government monopoly and control began to spread in widening circles from Chungking. This discouraged private textile manufacture and cotton production. The results included an artificial cotton famine, a cloth scarcity and the closure of many more mills.

Today, observers say, the post-war state of China's cotton industry is dominated by five cardinal factors:

1. A giant monopoly—the China Textile Development Corporation—has been created by the government from the former Japanese owned and managed mills on the coast, mainly in Shanghai. It has been officially admitted that the corporation serves as a source of government revenue. Economists agree that the bulk of its production goes to the Nationalist Army.

Cotton Consumption

Thus, in January, 1946, consumption by private mills in Shanghai was 65,275 piculs (a picul being about 110 lbs.), and that of government-owned mills only 13,420. By June, private monthly consumption doubled to 130,810 piculs, but government consumption increased sevenfold to 92,862 piculs. Subsequent figures have not been published, but the trend suggests that by the year's end the government should have caught up with if not outstripped the private factory owners.

3. China is back where she was in 1931, importing almost all its raw cotton. October imports of this commodity exceeded 2,000,000 piculs, excluding UNRRA shipments. In that month total exports of all commodities were only \$17,500,000,000. Civil war conditions preclude an accurate estimate of the native yield, but manufacturers agree that it does not alter the picture to any appreciable extent.

Country-Wide Job

China Textile has been given the countrywide job of buying up the product for resale to government and private mills. The fact that its purchasing price so far has barely covered production costs has been an important reason for a drastic decrease in cotton acreage. Added to this are the deterrent factors of high labour and transportation costs.

As 1946 closed, observers continue, China was in the anomalous position of having imported more raw cotton in the first 10 months of a peacetime year than in the whole of 1939 while her exports of yarn and piece goods have been negligible.

Army Needs

The government, in fact, has ruled that "internal" needs do not permit piece goods exports, except under special licences. In view of the large volume of raw cotton imports, and the comparatively small amount of finished goods that goes on public sale, economists infer that needs to be satisfied internally are those of the Army.

These circles admit, however, that it would be extremely difficult to market Chinese piece goods abroad anyway, since they cost more, and are available in fewer shadings, than Mexican and Brazilian offerings.

There is one other side to the cotton situation. Since the publication of the new import restrictions in November, no exact figures have been available on raw cotton orders placed abroad. The Central Bank of

China, however, is known to be extremely strict in approving foreign exchange allotments, and mill owners complain that bona fide business applications are being entangled in bureaucratic red-tape.

Further Inroads

Taking stock of the past year, Chinese and foreign observers draw these conclusions—which, they say, apply equally well to other basic Chinese industries.

1. Government monopoly is likely to make further inroads into the weakening private cotton enterprise. Yet the implicit inefficiency of a bureaucratic system is likely to retard the overall progress of the industry, which could be speeded up by a return to the general conditions of free economy. And such a return would seem to be against present government policy.

2. As long as the civil war lasts, multiplying the private mill's financial difficulties and gearing the bulk of monopoly-production to military needs, cotton is likely more and more to take on the guise of a war industry, benefiting the Army and the bureaucracy rather than the Chinese people or the world.

This is the second of a series of articles on monopolistic trends in China's economy. The third and concluding article will appear to-morrow.

GERMANS STUDYING IN ENGLAND

Thirty-five German civilians from the British zone are visiting Britain at the invitation of the Control Office for Germany and Austria to attend a six weeks course at the Wilton Park Training Centre, where German prisoners of war receive training in citizenship.

The visitors include politicians, educationalists, journalists, trade unionists, co-operators and students. This group has been arranged so that for themselves the conditions of German prisoners of war in the United Kingdom and also observe British methods of adult education.

Their living conditions at the Centre are exactly those of ordinary prisoners of war students, and they are taking part in the normal curriculum of study. They will be given the opportunity of visiting representative British institutions, such as the Houses of Parliament, Oxford University, Fleet Street, County Hall, co-operative establishments, elementary schools and technical colleges. The visit is an experiment, and on its success will depend the decision regarding further visits of the same kind.

The Training Centre at Wilton Park is part of a general plan for the democratic education of German prisoners of war in the United Kingdom. The students are drawn from all PW camps, to which they return at the end of their course to infuse new ideas into the normal education programme. As in other adult education groups in Britain, stress is laid on the importance of students taking the fullest possible part in discussions and "question time" and not merely receiving passively the facts and opinions presented by the lecturer.

RESTOCKING LONDON ZOO

The London Zoo in Regent's Park is getting back to normal after its wartime upheavals and dispersals. Collectors throughout the world have been busy helping to restock one of Britain's chief attractions for children and adults alike.

One veteran collector who spent three years in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp brought back from the East a magnificent collection which included three young elephants. Off to the Falkland Islands went another to get penguins and other southern birds. On his way home again he called at Montevideo and took over a number of South American animals from a local member of the Zoological Society.

The Head Keeper of the London Zoo has also made a trip to the Union of South Africa and brought back some Cape penguins, cranes and snakes. Another keeper was despatched to the Gold Coast to collect a number of birds and a varied assortment of animals.

One collector has been sending to London by air regular consignments of reptiles. These were of especial value since the Snake House at the Zoo had been sadly depleted during the long period of hostilities.

And, of course, one of the most popular arrivals during the past year has been Lion Ho, the young giant Panda presented by the Government of Szechuan.

RELEASE JANUARY 2.



LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

By A CORRESPONDENT

Christmas and New Year festivities in Lancashire, as elsewhere in big industrial areas, were overshadowed by the threat of almost complete paralysis of the mills owing to the acute fuel shortage which almost amounts to a famine.

It is a huge headache for Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, as well as for his Cabinet colleagues, and desperate measures have been and are being taken to rush coal to the areas where it is most needed.

So grave is the problem that some railway engines have been using what is normally household coal. Railways are now cutting off most of the extra trains they had recently put on suburban services to make the service something like pre-war.

In this area, of course, cotton is the major difficulty, and the all-out drive for exports is likely to be seriously affected, but other concerns such as foundries are also in the same boat.

Licences to Hawkers

From time to time in recent months complaints have been made to Manchester City Justices against the attitude of the Manchester Food Control Committee in refusing to grant licences as hawkers particularly to ex-servicemen. On behalf of the Control Committee, Alderman Wright has written to the Justices pointing out that any impression that the grant of such licences is automatic is wrong. He says that if an applicant can produce satisfactory evidence that he was engaged in food hawking before joining the forces he is granted a licence immediately, and is regarded as a priority case. The application is refused where this evidence is not forthcoming.

He points out that licences are granted in all cases where the Food Committee consider there is a genuine consumer need, "but" he adds "their experience of this type of street trading leads them to believe no such need is satisfied by the operation of the hawkers and therefore a licence is not issued."

Buses To Replace Trams

Mancunians will be interested to learn that the Corporation Transport Dept is now getting delivery of some of the 200 of the 423 buses ordered at the beginning of 1946 with the object of replacing the trams. The first road to be cleared of a tram is Oldham Road. It is anticipated that Kingsway will be entirely cleared of trams by the end of March.

The Highways Dept propose to make Kingsway a modern dual carriage road wide enough for 8 ft. buses with some form of central barrier to prevent dangerous overtaking.

An anonymous donor of £1,000 to Southport Infirmary has rendered it possible for that institution to place an order with an American firm in Wisconsin for a machine known as the Sisk Urological Table, of which there are very few in Britain. When it is installed it will be probably the only one in Lancashire, and Southport will become the centre of a wide area for urological work.

The table simplifies in a remarkable way the study of disease of the kidneys and attendant ailments. The equipment possesses X-ray apparatus, and it will be possible to treat as out-patients people who had to stay in the Infirmary in the past, thus releasing beds for other patients.

Incidentally, it is understood that medical and research equipment given to the Infirmary will remain the property of the Infirmary when the institution is taken over by the State.

Belgium Lacks Skilled Labour

Belgium has virtually no unemployed and has a serious shortage of skilled labour, latest statistics indicate.

Unemployed workers total only 20,030, compared with more than 100,000 before the war.

Belgium has a total of 1,400,000 workers registered under the new system of obligatory unemployment insurance, indicating that total unemployment is approximately two percent.

Skilled labourers are scarce. Of all the unemployed, it is estimated that 40 percent are ordinary labourers, 10 percent are transport workers, nine percent textile workers, and the rest are "either old or physically unfit"—Associated Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THRILLING TOGETHER!
VAN JOHNSON
Esther WILLIAMS
THRILL OF ROMANCE
THE METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR
LAURITZ MELCHIOR
TOMMY DORSEY And His ORCHESTRA

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Presents

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"CAESAR & CLEOPATRA"

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CLAUDE RAINS

STEWART GRANGER FLORA ROBSON
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and

A CAST OF THOUSANDS

A J ARTHUR RANK RELEASED BY
PRESENTATION EAGLE LION

BOOKING NOW OPEN
AT KING'S THEATRE

Light Opposition For French In Indo-China

Hanoi, Jan. 30. French troops on Tuesday mopped up a two mile area between the Haiphong-Hanoi road and the canal, against extremely light opposition; French headquarters reported.

VIOLATIONS OF BASIC FREEDOM

New York, Jan. 29. The United Nations is keeping secret hundreds of complaints dealing with violations of human rights because the persons who wrote them might be subjected to reprisals if identified, it is learned.

Brig-Gen Carlos Romulo (Philippines) argued, in face of the Indian resolution to permit Commission members access to the Secretariat's files of petitions from private individuals, that such action would curtail the flow of complaints to the United Nations, and he urged that the United Nations guarantee immunity of petitioners against "reprisals".

As many as 2,000 complaints are reported to have been received by various United Nations agencies from throughout the world. Officials said some contained "alarming allegations" about conditions under which individuals and groups were deprived of fundamental freedom.

A close guard is kept over the petitions, and officials refuse to disclose the contents or origin until a method is found for protecting the petitioners.

Global Charter

What to do about the complaints has become a major problem for the new Human Rights Commission, which is working on a global charter of human rights that some day might prevent violations of freedom. The Commission turned away from its bill of rights project to-day to deal with the more specific question of international freedom of information.

Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the Commission, said in a statement embodying United States views on the question of world-wide press freedom and the questions of communication and censorship which go with it—United Press.

Fresh Riots, Mass Arrests

Lahore, India, Jan. 30. New rioting and mass arrests were reported in Punjab to-day as Moslem League members staged disobedience campaigns against the provincial government's bans on mass meetings and parades.

A government communiqué said 500 persons were arrested on Tuesday and 12 Moslem League leaders were taken into custody on Wednesday.

Most of these 12 had been arrested and freed on two other occasions during the past six days.

British troops were called out to guard the police station at Amritsar after a two-hour brickbat battle in which a number of policemen were injured.

The outbreaks started last Friday when provincial police raided the headquarters of the Moslem League National Guard—a uniformed semi-military organisation—and banned the guards, as well as the Hindu Youth Organisation Rashtriya Sevak Sangh.

The ban was lifted on Tuesday but the Moslem League's committee of action said it would continue civil disobedience against what it termed the "reactionary Punjab regime."

Associated Press.

Danish War Trial Ends

Copenhagen, Jan. 29. Denmark's second big war trial ended to-day with death sentences on 10 members of the Lorenzen group, including one girl.

Two other members were sentenced to life imprisonment for 10 to 20 years.

The indictment alleged that 166 crimes were committed on behalf of the Germans, including murders, assaults of arrested Danish citizens and sabotage.—Reuter.

Jap Reparations Authority

Moscow, Jan. 29. Ivestia, analysing the "illegal" American plan to permit General MacArthur provisionally to direct Japanese reparations, charged that "under the smoke-screen of 'Edwin Paulley's' slanderous inventions on the USSR 'one-sided' actions in Manchuria, the American authorities are preparing a really one-sided 'solution' of the Japanese reparations question, contrary to agreement between the Allies."—United Press.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT

GRIMSHAW-MOSES—Janette Rose, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Grimshaw of 107, High Street, North Sydney, Sydney, to Ernest Moses, son of the late Mr. N. S. Moses and Mrs. R. C. Moses of Hongkong and the Great Synagogue, Sydney, on 30th January, 1947.

An infantry column with armour drove seven miles north from a French-occupied hamlet near Pont Des Rapides and then turned eastward along the canal, cleaning several villages.

The headquarters report said that the only opposition was furnished by several snipers in the various villages, and two road blocks. That column later effected a union with a group of paratroopers who progressed across country from the Giam airfield.

About half of the villages searched were deserted, except for a few peasants, principally women. They told interpreters that parties of armed Viet Minh followers and army men have been living in the villages for several weeks.

Viet Nam's Battery

The reports reported that the Viet Nam had set up a battery in one of the nearby fields, which fired in the Hanoi direction for several nights and then was removed. Traces of the artillery position were discovered, and intelligence officers reported it was an emplacement for a 75 mm weapon similar to that which recently damaged installations as well as two spotters.

The headquarters report said that about a dozen Viet Minhs, including one wearing an American Army helmet, have been killed.—Associated Press.

French Views On Germany

Paris, Jan. 29. M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, told the French Cabinet to-day that France had prepared a third note on the German question, setting forth her views on the internationalisation of basic industries and mines in the Ruhr.

The publication of the note and its transmission to the governments of Britain, the United States and Russia was imminent, M. Bidault said.

Two previous French notes to the other Big Four powers on the German problem, M. Bidault said, had been (1) the provisional organisation of Germany and (2) the organisation of Germany after the signing of the peace treaty.

M. Bidault also informed the Cabinet of the French views on the coming Big Four meeting in Moscow. He said that he would convey the final details at the Cabinet meeting next week.—Reuter.

Conference Of Governors

Singapore, Jan. 29. The Governor-General of the Malay Union and Singapore, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, accompanied by Mrs. MacDonald and the Secretary-General, Mr. E. F. Pretty, are leaving to-morrow for Jesselton, where the North Borneo governors' conference will be held the following day.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Charles Arden Clarke, will attend the conference. On his way back to Singapore, Mr. MacDonald will call at Kuching.—Reuter.

Memorial Forest For Wingat

Jerusalem, Jan. 29. The Jewish Agency announced to-day that it is to plant a memorial forest for Brigadier Orde Charles Wingat, Burma and Abyssinian war hero, in the Emek Valley, which runs southeast from Haifa towards the hills south of Lake Tiberias.

The planting ceremony will take place on February 10.—Reuter.

Arab Reports On Sudan Denied

Moscow, Jan. 29. The Egyptian Minister in Moscow, Bendar Pasha, has endorsed the denial issued by Tass, official Soviet news agency, of Arab press reports that the Soviet Government had promised assistance to Egypt over the Sudan question. Tass reported here to-day.

Bendar Pasha yesterday sent a letter to M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, fully supporting the Tass denial.—Reuter.

Fewer Tommies In Greece

Athens, Jan. 30. The British Embassy in Athens reported yesterday that the reorganisation and slight reduction of British forces in Greece, announced last September, is near completion. The forces have been reduced from approximately 30,000 to 20,000.—Associated Press.



Jack Chen Working On Hongkong Sketch Book

Jack Chen, one of the foremost young Chinese artists, is at present in Hongkong working on a sketch book of local life and colour.

Younger son of the late Mr. Eugene Chen, former Chinese Foreign Minister, Jack studied in England and Russia. He travelled extensively, drawing and writing, and has had his work shown and published in many countries.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1937, Mr. Chen returned to China and visited various war fronts. He wrote a number of articles for various newspapers abroad describing the life of Chinese soldiers and peasants suffering under Japanese aggression, and in this way helped considerably to make known China's war effort to the world at large.

Before coming to Hongkong this time, Mr. Chen had been on a nine months' tour of Scandinavia, Russia and China as special correspondent for the Telegraph news agency and Reynolds's News, the organ of the British co-operative movement. This took him to a number of out-of-the-way places. He was the first British correspondent to visit Burma, Mongolia.

He also visited Manchuria, Kalgan and Xenan, the Chinese Communist "capital".

Mr. Chen is giving a talk to-day at 4 p.m. at the YMCA.

His subject will be, "The Present Situation in China," being a summing up of his impressions of both sides of the civil war in China gained during his recent tour.

A few of Jack Chen's sketches for his forthcoming Hongkong Sketch Book, being Chinese New Year impressions, are reproduced on this page.

Purchase Of Greenland Report Denied

Washington, Jan. 29. The State Department to-day denied that there had been any negotiations between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of Greenland or that the United States had made such an offer.

The New York Herald Tribune, however, carried a front page report to-day, saying that the future of Greenland had been discussed by American and Danish officials.

The report said that Mr. James F. Byrnes, former United States Secretary of State, had discussed the matter with Mr. Gustav Rasmussen last autumn.

The newspaper quoted a Copenhagen press report, mentioning \$1,000,000,000 as the price.

Mr. Rasmussen, Danish Foreign Minister, commenting in Copenhagen last night on the report in an American magazine that the United States was negotiating for the purchase of Greenland, said: "The idea of Denmark selling Greenland is absurd."—Reuter.

Hardest Job In France

Paris, Jan. 29. Socialist Georges Rastel, little known official of the Ministry of Finance, was on Wednesday appointed High Commissioner for Distribution—probably the most difficult and thankless job in France's administration.

Since liberation, France had four different Food Supply Ministers who had never been able to convince the countrymen that they were not actually hungry. Leon Blum, however, did not provide for a Minister of Supply in his Cabinet, and Premier Paul Ramadier followed Blum's example and instead placed the entire food supply and rationing problem in the hands of the High Commissioner for Distribution.

The Cabinet to-day approved the selection of Rastel for this post. Rastel is taking the office at a time when producers refuse to sell at government prices and Paris markets are almost empty.—United Press.

INSPECTION OF URANIUM

Melbourne, Jan. 29. The inspection of Southern Australia's uranium deposit by atom bomb scientist Professor Marcus L. Oliphant was followed to-day by a conference of the heads of the State Mines Departments here.

The delegates considering the Federal Government's plan for research into sources of radioactive materials were told to "avoid publicity."—Reuter.

SEALF CHIEF ON TOUR

Singapore, Jan. 29. General Sir Montagu Spalding, General Officer Commanding the Allied land forces in Southeast Asia, leaves for Ceylon to-morrow on a farewell visit to the Ceylon garrison. He will travel in a York aircraft.—Reuter.

war effort to the world at large.

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AFRICAN TRAFFIC IN ARMS

Mombasa, Jan. 29. Two African naval ratings of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve have been sentenced to two years hard labour for stealing six boxes, each containing 500 rounds of ammunition from the naval base.

The magistrate, Mr. G. H. C. Boulton, said: "Traffic in arms in the present state of unrest in the world must be dealt with severely."

This is the second case of traffic in arms since 20,000 rounds of ammunition and 25 service rifles were alleged to have been found aboard a dhow at Mombasa.—Reuter.

Strike Control

Nairobi, Jan. 29. An attempt on the part of a number of persons "to hold a pistol at the head of the community" was how the Attorney-General, Mr. G. W. P. Foster-Sutton, described the recent strike of 20,000 African dock workers and other labourers at Mombasa for higher pay and improved conditions.

"The persons responsible hoped to paralyse the community by causing the complete dislocation of all essential services and so enforce their demands," he told the Kenya Legislative Council to-day.

"Throughout the strike," the Government had evidence that many workers would have returned but for the fact that a systematic and underground plan of intimidation was in operation," he added.—Reuter.

Former M. P. In Hongkong

Captain Henry Longhurst, former Conservative M.P. for Acton (Middlesex), and a prominent London journalist, is on a visit to Hongkong acting in the interests of Skyways Ltd., a British company operating Lancasters on chartered flights.

Captain Longhurst has long been identified with journalism, having been a member of the staffs of the Evening News and Evening Standard. At the present time he contributes to the Sunday Times.

He is best known in the newspaper world for his authoritative writings on golf.

Captain Longhurst expects to remain in the Colony a week before going to Shanghai.

N.Y. EPISCOPAL BISHOP

New York, Jan. 29. Church officials said to-day that the Rt. Rev. Charles Kendall Gilbert, 69, would be installed in about six weeks as Bishop of the New York Episcopal diocese, succeeding Bishop William T. Manning, who retired after having headed the diocese for 25 years.—United Press.

JAPAN WARNING

Honolulu, Jan. 30. Japan faces a "desperate situation" unless her war-shattered economy is restored with all possible speed, General Acheson, diplomatic adviser to General Douglas MacArthur said.—Associated Press.



ANGLO-US AIR FORCE POOLING

London, Jan. 29. The Air Minister, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, told the House of Commons to-day that the arrangements which had been made between the British and American air forces had arisen out of the war, and that Britain would be glad to make these arrangements on a reciprocal basis with any other ally.

Mr. William Warbey (Labour) had asked him to confirm or deny the statement made by an authoritative spokesman of the American army regarding arrangements for pooling of research and common study of tactics.

Mr. Baker replied that this was a matter of general principle, and as statements had already been made by the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council, he did not think it would be right for him to add to them.

Mr. Warbey said that it was not a question of principle but detailed arrangements. Could the Minister say whether such detailed arrangements had been made or were contemplated between his department and the United States Air Force?

Mr. Baker replied: "The arrangements which have been made with the American Air Force are arrangements which have arisen out of the war and which we shall be glad to make on a reciprocal basis with any other ally."—Reuter.

INDIAN FILMS FOR AMERICA

London, Jan. 30. Veas Shantaram, India's foremost film producer, and his wife Jayashree, the film star, have arrived in London from America.

Shantaram is returning to India after completing negotiations in the United States for distribution there of his three latest pictures.

These are "Shakuntala," based on an ancient Sanskrit classic, "Doctor Kohn's," a story based on the Indian medical mission to China in 1939, and "My Home is in the Hills."

They are the first Indian films to be made with English dialogue and will be shown throughout the United States this year.—Associated Press.

MR. BEVIN UNDER DOCTOR'S ORDERS

London, Jan. 29. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is under constant medical observation because of a mild heart ailment, resulting from high blood pressure, it was learned to-day.

A Government source said: "Mr. Bevin's condition is not regarded as serious," but that he was under doctors' orders to "slow down" and to rest at frequent intervals.—United Press.

CONSTITUTION IN OCTOBER

(Continued from Page 1)

He said that the delegations' first task would be to explain the agreement to their respective organisations.

He personally foresees no difficulties, Aug. San said, although it is "too early" yet for reactions from Burma.

To practically all questions on the future, Aug. San's reply was that plans "remain to be worked out."

That was his answer to queries about the future civil service and an army to police the country's 262,000 square miles, which he would say would be "all Burmese."

"We would like more," was his only complaint concerning Britain's offer to tax-free loans totalling £15,000,000, possibly convertible in part to grants. Concerning Burma's economy he stressed the need for modernised agriculture and the building up of industries.—Associated Press.

DAILY AT **ALHAMBRA** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY—BY POPULAR DEMAND!

THE SEASON'S DRAMATIC SENSATION!

Leave Her to Heaven

In TECHNICOLOR

Gone TIERNEY • Carnot WILDE

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A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

NEXT, CHANGE! Charles LAUGHTON as

"CAPTAIN KIDD"

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ALHAMBRA TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

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"It's like from the first kiss and they come early and often and in this twinkling tug-of-love between a hard-to-get guy and an easy-to-want girl!"

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SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.

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IN TECHNICOLOR

Next Change: "TARZAN AND THE LEOPARD WOMAN"

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Airline and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Thursday, January 30

Airmail: Canton, Foochow, 3.30 p.m.

Airmail: Hongkong, Kanton, Hankow, 3.30 p.m.

Airmail: Peking, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail: Manila, 3 p.m.

Seamail: Formosa, (Keelung) noon.

Seamail: Calcutta, noon.

Seamail: Madras, noon.

Seamail: Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m. and 6.15 a.m.

Kongmoon, 4 p.m.

Canton, 4 p.m.

Friday, January 31

Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.

Airmail: Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, 10 a.m.

Airmail: Delhi, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Canton, Chungking, Kanton, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Fooking, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, 3.30 p.m.

Airmail: Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Peking, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Canton, 4 p.m.

Airmail: Saigon, 10 a.m., 2 p.m.

Airmail: Madras, noon.

Airmail: Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m. and 6.15 a.m.

Kongmoon, 4 p.m.

Canton, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, 3 p.m.

Saturday, February 1

Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.

Airmail: Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Soerabaya, Sydney, 3.30 p.m.

Airmail: Madras, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Tientsin, Shekai, 3.15 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Airmail: USA, Central and South America, Canada (via San Francisco), 10 a.m.

Airmail: Swatow, Nanking, 10 a.m.

Airmail: Java, Batavia, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Manila, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.

Airmail: Saigon, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Marseilles, 4 p.m.

THE SHOCKING TRUTH ABOUT THE JAPS!

—In the picture that makes you mad enough to fight!

BEHIND THE RISING SUN

Based on the Book by JOHN H. MURRAY

with MARCO TOM NEAL

Directed by EDWARD DAVENPORT

Original Screen Play by ELMER LAYNE

NEXT CHANGE

at the

ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

ZBW on 645 kc from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 5.30 to 11 p.m., and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m., also on 925 mc.

12.30 Studio: Children's Hour, 6.30 "Services Music Hall," 7 London-Relay: News; 7.10 London-Relay: Home News from Britain; 7.15 Mayday Intro & 11th Anniversary Orchestra & Hymns; 7.30 Studio: 11th Anniversary of the Plans; 7.50 London-Relay: "Swing Club," 10 Piano Parade; 8.10 With Paul Robeson; 8.20 London-Relay: "Swing Club," 10 Piano Parade; 8.30 Dvorak; 8.40 In 2 Minutes for Cello and Violin; "Dumky," 11 Close down.

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